LITTLE FANNY For The Tribune. SHE is not dead—she would not die
And leave us nothing but regret.
It is but sleep that shrouds that eye,
I know she's living yet.
What have I done amiss, or thou,

That God should steal our blossom new Her cheeks are cold and white as snow,

Her cheess are con and white as said.

Her lips lie languidly apart:
But I can hear the warm blood flow—
The music of her heart!

And yet those hands so stiff and chill,
I never saw them lie so still. Her rest is very, very deep:
So deep, her bosom scarcely heaves:
She seems a flower just gone asleep.
Among whose folded leaves
There lingers a faint, odorous breath:
Dear God! if this indeed is death!

They tell me thou art free from pain, They say our parting is but brief;
But till we meet in Heaven again,
Where shall I bide my grief?
Priest, I will cease this vain regret,

If thou wilt teach me to forget! Temorrow morn the sun will rise,
The stars will shine to-morrow night;
But oh! how hateful to these eyes
Will seem their once loved light!
There is no longer joy to me
In anything thou can st not see.

All earth's fair forms seem now to me
To take the ugly form of death:
The rosy flowers so loved by thee
Have lost their perfumed breath:
All sounds fall harshiy on my ear, [hear
That were most sweet when thou could'st I know thy sinless soul, whose light To us o brief a time was given,
With kindred spirits, pure and bright,
Is happy now in Heaven:
Dear child! and yet I cannot bear To think thy soul is even there! Washington, Nov. 1850. R. S. CHILLTON.

ONE DAY

LATER FROM THE CONTINENT OF

EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

Dates from London, Nov. 2-Paris, Nov. 1.

The U.S. Mail Steamer Franklin, of the New-York and Havre Navigation Company, James A. Wotten, commander, arrived at this port at 8 on Saturday morning. She sailed from Havre on the 1st inst., and from Cowes on the 2d at 3

P. M., and has thus made the voyage in 12 days 17 hours, arriving here some hours sooner than the Cambria at Boston, though the latter left Liverpool at an earlier hour the same day. Taking the difference of distance into account, the Franklin has benten the Cambria above a day and a half, She had a succession of westerly gales through the entire passage. The Franklin brings out 75 passengers, and a

very valuable cargo. She has on board Gen. Welsh of Philadelphia, with a number of French circus riders, and highly trained horses.

The passengers seem highly delighted with the qualities of the Franklin as a sea-going vessel.

Though the Franklin sailed on the same day as the Cambria she brings us London and Continental papers of a day later. We are under obligations to Mr. W. W. HINCKEL the gentlemanly Purser of the Franklin, for full files.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN GERMANY With regard to the military movements in

Germany, the London Times of the 1st says: The late news of the marching and counter marching of Prussian, Austrian, Bavarian, and Hes-sian troops, which has reached us from various directions, requires, as it appears, some sort of explanation to warrant its authenticity. Coming, as it does, from a variety of places, through various channels, and by bits and driblets, according to the greater or lesser expedition of continental posts, ruitroads and printing offices, this news must, of course, in many instances appear inconsistent with the circumstances and even contrasticular to the circumstances and even contrasticular to the circumstances and circumstances are contrasticular to the circumstances and circumstances are contrasticular to the circumstances and circumstances are contrasticular to the circumstances and circumstances and circumstances are contrasticular to the circumstances and circumstances are contrasticular to the circumstances and circumstances are contrasticular to the circumstances are contrasticular to the circumstances are contrasticular to the circumstances and circumstances are circumstances and circumstances are circumstances and circumstances are circumstances are circumstances and circumstances are circumst

sistent with the circumstances and even contra dictory. But these difficulties vanish on a close dictory. But these dimenties values on a closer examination of the circumstances of the case, of the ground on which the events to which we allude are preparing, and of the respective peculiarities of the actors in this grand drama.

The news of the movement of small and almost

The news of the movement of small and almost insignificant bodies of troops, of their halts, and of their marches, has reached us chiefly from the cities where those troops were originally stationed, and from those places to which they were ordered. If the manouvring Powers, that is to say, if Prussia, or Austria, and Bavaria, had any pre-determined plan of operations, if they had settled what troops were to march and where to, may be a matter of reasonable doubt; certain it is that no plan of this kind was published, and that no announcement, of the concentration and destination of any large body of troops has issued either from Berlin, or from Vienna, or Munich. On the contrary, it would appear that those, whom we still scrupte to call "belligerent parties," were altogether guided and determined by the development of the Hessian crisis and the ties, were an extended and actormined by the development of the Hessian crisis and the Federal Club at Frankfert; that in the first in stance a few regiments of Prussian troops i Westphalia were pushed within an easy dis-tance of the Hessian frontier and that gradually as the plot thickened, troops were brought u from Silesia, the March, and the Prussian province of Saxony, while other troops were called in and passed up the Rhine: that these troops marched by battalions at a season which in Prussia is gen by battalions at a season which in Prussia is generally devoted to the martial show of a "grand manacurre" of the Line and Landwehr; all which in a country which is accustomed to the movements of large bodies of military, excited so little attention that it sounds almost as a fable, if we are informed—as indeed we are on the best authority—that on the 3d of November an army of 90,000 Prussians will stand ready in the center of Germany.

90,000 Frassians was con-Germany. Still, such is the fact, and the Electorate of Hes-Still, such is the fact, and the Electorate of Hesse, the debateable ground of the two Powers which strive for ascendancy in the German contries, is now surrounded by a well appointed and efficient Prussian army. In the west, and ready to bear upon Giessen and Homberg, is a corps of Prussians who hold the duchy of Nassau and their own enclave of Wetzlar. These troops have their depot in the fortified camp of Coblentz, where the Landwehr of the Rhenish provinces is at this moment assembling, to be marched up whenever their assistance is required. Prussian troops are in the south wost at Frankfort; and in the northwest, where the Electorate touches Westphalia, there are the garrisons of the cities of Paderborn, Sorst, Bielefield, and Maaster, with their central Aépots, in the fortress of Minden. All these towns communicate with one another by a line of railway, and a railrond too, establishes the communication with the Rhine and the depots of Wesel, Cologne and Coblentz. In the cast are the garrison of Erfurt and the troops in the Prussian grand, duchy of Saxony, which will by this time have received the reinforcements which Gen. Von der Groben conducted through the Electorate from Coblents and Westlar. Those traops correspond of Groben conducted through the Electorate from blentz and Wetzlar. blentz and Wetziar. These troops correspond, course, with the body of the Monarchy, and ma at any time be employed against the kingdom as Saxony and the Austrian army in Bavaria.

The positions which the Prussian corps have taken, and which they command, are most favorable to those who hold them, and their advantages have become historical. The frontier of the Electorate near Wetzler abounds in difficult passes and parrow. tages have become historical. The frontier to the Electorate near Wetzler abounds in difficult passes and narrow defiles along the whole course of the Lahn. They command the defiles of Gelmbausen, where even a petry force might make head against a powerful army, and which must be fatal to any invader who finds himself fairly matched in numbers. Since they occupy the smaller principalities of Gotha and Meiningen, which are members of the Prussian League, they may concentrate their troops almost at any point on the Hessian frontier; for the only points at which the Electorate touches other territories than those of Prussia and of ker allies, are the frontier of Hanover in the north, and that of Bavaria in the east and southeast. But that part of Bavaria which borders upon Hesse is a narrow stip of land, and the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, who commands a Bavarian army at Aschaffensup of land, and the Frince of Fluin and Taxis, who commands a Bavarian army at Aschaffen-burg, is threatened in his rear by the Prussian troops in the Grand Duchy of Baden. This Bavarian army at Aschaffenburg is, how-

ever, prepared to advance into the Electorate, and the whole of the Hessian army has been drawn to Hanau, near Frankfort and the Bavarian fronto thank, near reason and the back has not tell the for the purpose of compelling them to join the South German invasion. Indeed, if we are to believe the last advices which the Kolner Zeitung has received from Frankfort, that invasion is at this moment coming off. There are, however, reasons to believe that the correspondent of the Kolney Chicago has been rigided by the state. reasons to believe that the correspondent of the Kolner Zeitung has been misled by the statements of some Frankfort gossips. At all events it has been announced that the army of Prince Thurn and Taxis is to be reinforced by large masses of Bavarian troops from Wurzburg, Erlangen, Munich, and Regensburg, while one battalion of Austrian Rifles, which was garrisoned at Frankfort, has been moved to Aschaffenburg, and placed under the command of the Bavarian General.

Of Austrian troops the two corps in the Tyrol

Of Austrian troops the two corps in the Tyrol and Vorariberg, under the command of General Legeditsch, are actually in motion to join the army at Aschaffenburg. For this purpose they will have to traverse the whole length of the kingdom of Bavaria, from Bregenz and Salzburg to Wurzburg and Aschaffenburg. Part of the Italian army has already received orders to march to the Tyrol and follow in the track of the two corps under Legeditsch. The Allgemeine Zeitung states that 30,000 men are destined for that service; but we are more inclined to credit the statement of our Vienna Correspondent, who informs us that the number of men dranghted for the service on the Maine amounts to 15,000 men. the Maine amounts to 15,000 men.

As for the Austrian army in Moravia and Bo-As for the Austrian army in Moravia and Bo-hemia, it has been concentrated in those Pro-vinces ever since the cessation of the Hungarian war, and, although considerable additions may of late have been made to it, still there is no rea-son to believe that the troops in those Provinces exceed the number of 70,000 men. Those troops have for the last six months been ready for ac-tion; and, according to the necessities of the "German question," they have been employed in concentrations and demonstrations against the frontiers of Prassian Silesia and the Kingdom of frontiers of Prussian Silesia and the Kingdo Saxony. In the event of any real hostilities be-tween the two nations, these troops would immetween the two nations, these troops would immediately occupy Saxony, not only for the purpose of transferring the war to a neutral territory, but also because the fields of Saxony, and especially the plain of Leipsig, seem to be destined to be the tiltyard of warring nations. In the event of a defeat they would have to fall back upon the mountains and deiles of Bohemia. The news that event of his server of this server of this server of the forces of Prince mountains and delies of Bohemia. The news that part of this army is to join the forces of Prince Thurin and Taxis on the Maine, and that they are to enter Bavaria from Eger and Budweiss, is open to doubt: for, in case of a war with Prussia, such a managure would compromise the safety and the possession of Bohemia, and even of Moravia, which would lie open to the invasion of a Prussian army from Silesia.

The Times of the 2d editorially comments on these performances in the following language:

these performances in the following language:

What is the name of the costly melodrama now performing on the stage of Central Europe? What is the plot, the moral, or the conclusion? Hitherto there has been nothing beyond a succession of glittering pageants. All the armies of Austria have set in one mighty current from every part of her dominions towards a petty principality which does not contain one among the two handred and fifty millions of Europe. While they enter the scene on one side, an equal host confronts them from the other. The enumeration of the various races assembled before us spontaneously assumes a theatrical character. These royal and imperial lessees atrical character. These royal and imperial lessees must have splendid military wardrobes, and a vast

On the genuine stage, such as we peaceful Londoners frequent, we are accustomed to see operations which it is impossible to account for, but which nevertheless are performed with such numbers, such spiender of costume, such alarums, such clashing of swords, and such smoke, that we are perfectly satisfied, and ask no impertment questions. If the melic is terrific and the rescue one with sufficient promptitude, we need not ask be reason of the thing. We must take on trust the reason of the thing. We must take on trust the flight of one party, the pursuit of another, and the sudden pause that occasionally takes place in the midst of the most successful operations. In the midst of the most successful operations. In this respect, too, there is nothing in the movements now before us in Hesse to distinguish them from the campaign performed to the music of Auber or Meyerbeer. The Austro-Bayarian forces have paused on the frentier, and the Prussians have marched boldly in. Why, nobody can tell. It is whispered, indeed, that the whole is a matter of arrangement, and that Austria and Prussia are only true to their roles. If so, we might venture to ask on behalf of the public for a hibretto of "Hesse Cassel Delivered."

Where does the preparation end, and the per-

"Hesse Cassel Delivered."

Where does the preparation end, and the performance begin! How much of all this is military training, and how much political business! There are marches of various kinds. There is marching for exercise, marching to new quarters, marching on the parade ground, and there are also what are sometimes called military promenades, where an imposing force marches to a distant point, and does everything short of actual fighting. In the present instance, the military promenade has been a military race. A handred thousand men have raced with another hundred thousand for a position presumed to be of political contents. thousand men have raced win mouter manned thousand for a position presumed to be of political importance; but, unless the supposition is fictitious, and the whole proceeding conventional, why don't they fight? After all, it is only carrying the action a little further. Lives are lost, treasure wasted, and countries demoralized by marching. Why, then, gradge the further cost of certail bland. There are some uncorrect with actual blows? There are some important prob-lems to be settled. Military men want to know the comparative excellence of the Prassian and the Austrian discipline, the destructive ability of congreve rockets in field operations, and, particularly at this moment, the value of the newly-invented Prussian musket, charged at the breach

These questions cannot be entirely set at rest without opportunities of trial somewhat exceeding the limits of ordinary reviews. The differwithout opportunities of trial somewhat exceeding the limits of ordinary reviews. The difference is but triling. It is only the use of a ball cartri ge instead of a blank one. Lead is cheap, and so men seem to be. Austria and Prussia could easily afford 50,000 appice for scientific purposes, especially for the advancement of military knowledge. If anybody thinks men too predicts for the research of the second of the se cions for mere experiments, and is satisfi-therefore, that those immense armaments sho merely march and managuvre, we beg him to in-troduce his scraples rather earlier into the affair, for half the mischief is done before a bullet is dis-

The only apology that is made for movements as intrinsically formidable as any in the great revolutionary war, is that a grand political question is in the process of settlement. Austria and Is in the process of settlement. Austria and Prussia, it is alleged, are contending for the German supremacy, and their respective principles of German association. There is talk, too, of a division; and should there be a division, there must be a newlood scenario. division; and should there be a division, there must be a previous scramble—that is, the respective proportions of the booty will depend on the quantity each robber shall happen to have laid his hand upon. Even these explanations which do not claim for the two rivals either modesty of pretense or fastidiousness of morals, fail to account for what we witness. Why do they march, and, if they march, why don't they fight? Political relations are settled in council or in the field; in the one case by reasonable arguments and amiguble compromise, in the other by now let and amicable compromise, in the other by powder and shot. Here we see neither.

and shot. Here we see neither.

There is a conference at Warsaw and a march to Hesse Cassel, but neither separately nor conjointly do they seem likely to settle any of the above perplexities. The disorganization of a small state might be a reason for swamping it in a large one, and mediatizing its ruler; but, on the one hand, that is a purely German question, and on the other it is not concluded by warlike demonstrations. The times are out of joint when Princes and States can hope for aggregatizement or for stratons. The times are out of gioint when times and States can hope for aggrandizement or for tranquillity by this sort of dumb battles. Men must fight for conquest, and counsel for peace. History is always at work detecting and punishing ambiguities. Peace Is one thing, and war is ing ambiguities. Pence Is one thing, and was another. They both have their seasons, their missions, and their rewards. But a penceful was a fine the seasons and demoamoder. They both have their seasons, their mis-sions, and their rewards. But a peaceful war, and a hostile peace, a war of marches and demon-strations, and a peace of ambitious designs and causeless interferences, are equally odious, and will generally be found unsuccessful.

The Kölner Zeitung of the 30th ult states in its second edition from Vienna of the 20th, that the official news of the march of the two corps in the Tyroi and Vorarlberg, and the announcement that a part of the Italian Army is proceeding to Germany, added to the military preparations now going on at Vienna and in Austria Proper, have rice of silver has risen by 4, and its closing pri was 21, while gold stood firm at 28. The onis that war is utterly impossible without a national bankruptcy, and therefore they disbelieve the pos-sibility of a war. "These men," adds the corres-

sia is the signal for a break down of her linances; it is bankruptcy and the repudiation of her notes, which must sink down to the level of the noterious French Assignats. Even the friendship of Russia cannot assist Austria in her painful position. Russia can give guns and bayonets, but no money. It is consequently almost passing belief that a real war is intended. Still this trifling with serious events is most reckless and criminal. It proves that the reestablishment of absolute power is the last and only idea which pervades the rulers of Anstria, and that even credulity herself must now despair of the realization of the Charter of the 4th March, 1849."

The Times of the Sud has a talegraphic dis

The Times of the 2nd has a telegraphic dis. patch, with advices from Berlin to the 30th ult.

In consequence of the determination of Russia and Austria, to enforce the decision of the Assembly of the Bund as to the occupation of Hesse, Prussia had increased the extent of her military Prussia had increased the extension for the preparations. It had been resolved to make seven army corps, or 140,000 men mobile. It was probable the Landwebr of the first class would also be called out, but no final decision on this point had been come to. Anxiety as to the preservation of peace had deepened, but the funds were but little affected by the warlike rumours.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

Of the conference at Warsaw to settle Germany, the Berlin correspondent of the Times writes

ns follows: To judge by the proceedings of the Conference of the Three Powers at Warsaw, the feeling between Austria, Russia and Frussia must be of the most friendly kind. The personal compli-ments passed between the Sovereigns, the ban-quets, balls and entertainments, on which imquets, balls and entertainments, on which immense sums have been lavished, form a complete contrast to the hostile demonstrations of the military forces of two of the three Powers. The "physiognomy" of the Conference, it is said, is one of friendship and reconciliation, while the march of armies is alarming Europe with fears of a German war. The Emperor of Russia appeared at the banquet given by Prince Paskiewitch in the uniform of the Prussian Cuirassier Regiment that is named after him: the Prince himself wore the uniform of a Prussian Infantry officer, and the insignia of the highest order of the Prussian Royal House, that of the Black Eagle. The Prussian Generals, among them the President of the Prussian Ministry, Count Brandenburg, wore their Russian decorations; the Russian Generals and officials, those of Prussia.

sian Ministry, Count Brandenburg, wore their Russian decorations; the Russian Generals and officials, those of Prussia.

The first toast given by the Emperor was in memory of the old brotherhood in arms of the Prussian and Austrian arones; it concluded with the wish, "que cette traternale puisse durer tougours," his Imperial Majesty laying a significant emphasis on the words, as if the hope conveyed an carnest piece of advice. The subsequent presence of the Emperor of Austria at the Congress gave the words of the Czar more weight than usually attaches to an after dinner sentiment. Nothing has occurred during the visible and external proceedings of the Royal Congress to lessen the hope that its issue would be favorable to the continuance of peace. The funds rose in Vienna on the arrival of the intelligence that Prussia had sent a deputation of high rank to welcome the Emperor of Austria on his passage through part of the Prussian territory when going to Warsaw. Prince Carl of Prussia, and Gen. Lindheim, were dispatched to the frontier at Oderberg for this purpose, a mark of attention which appears to have made a favorable larges sion in the Austrian capital. The contrast between the personal compliments passing between the Sovereigns of the two States, and the threat ening character given to the movements of their respective armies, was noticed in a former letter. They must either be intended to disguise the most bitter enmity, or the warlike demonstrations must either be intended to disguise most bitter enmity, or the warlike demonstrations are unreal.

MOVEMENTS IN HESSE CASSEL With regard to the matters in HESSE CASSEL We have the following items:

All the battalions of Cassel, excepting one battalion of Rifles, which are to garrison the arsenals, have left that city, and even General Haynau, the Commander in Chief, is some away at the head of a troop of Electoral Hussars. The Commander in Chief, who cleared the barracks even of the old and worn out accourtements of the soldiers, intended to remove the contents of the treasury likewise, but he was folicd by the firances of the functionaries who had charge of the public money. Mr. Octtker has been liberated as he was arrested, that is to say, without ceremony and with great secreey and haste. The troops at Fulda left on the 25th for Hanau. They were accompanied and cheered by the citizens of Fulda. Frankfort letters of the 27th ult in the Kolner Zeitung, state that the Hessian troops in Hanau, Bockenheim. All the battalions of Cassel, excepting one bat that the Hessian troops in Hanau, Bockenheim and the environs of Frankfort, have been disband d. They received leave of absence, and were ompelled to give up their arms and accourte MEW MINISTRY IN HANOVER.

The change of Ministry in Hanoven is consum-

The official Gazette of the 28th ult. publishes a Royal decree, announcing the dismissal of Messrs.
Stave, Braun, Lebzen, Pross, and During, who have hitherto formed the King of Hanover's Cabinet. The new Ministers are—Baron Munch hausen, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Adlairs: Lindemann, Home Affairs: Baron Rossing, Justice: Major General Jakobs, Versides, Landbrast Mayer, Public Instruction. Foreign Affairs: Lindemann, Home Affairs: Paron. Rossing, Justice: Major General Jakobs, War-office: Landdrost Mayer, Public Instruction. In the text of his decree, the King protests that he has been very loth to part with his former Ministers, and that in consideration of their faithful services he has made them members of his Privy Council. He adds that the choice of the new Ministers implies no change of policy.

THE AFFAIRS OF SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN Concerning Schleswic Holstein the Ham burg Correspondent of the Daily News writes,

The declaration in the form of an official protest which the Prussian Government has just noti fied simultaneously to Austria, to the German States of the Frankfort Diet and to Denmark, and by which the first-mentioned power decidedly re-fuses to acknowledge the ratification of the peace accomplished by the Diet, again raises the ques-tion of peace or war between Germany and Den-mark. In the course which the interminable af-fairs of the Duchies have been moving these two taris of the Ducines have been moving these two years, it seems as if some concealed evil genius were always at work to defeat a settlement just as it appeared all but effected. Ordinarily a forced truce suspends the horrors of war during the Winter, for the frosts of the north stronger the Winter for the frosts of the north stronger than the passions of man, often prove an impassable barrier to the hostile armies. Infortunately this temporary consolation is not now reserved to the friends of humanity; everything indicates that the Winter, always rigorous in this part of Europe, will be powerless to obstruct these bloody combats, for in both camps preparations for action are making with rapidity. The main body of the Danish stray is approaching the frontiers which separate the two Duches, where the floistein troops are concentrated in a strength which daily increases.

To believe the news which arrives from the Eider, all the movements of the Danisk general indicate a proximate attempt to cross that river at several points with his whole army, and advance to the conquest of Holstein. The Danes seem desirons of anticipating and neutralizing the attacks which the Holsteiners are incessantly making, and which if once crowned with success, would un questionably produce an immense change in the political and military situation of the Duchy o political and military situation of the Duchy of Schleswig. The Holstein army appears to have been raised to a strength fully equal to that which preceded its recent losses, by the arrival of dis-banded soldiers from Germany, and General Willi-sen proposes to take the oftensive. During the last iew days a number of combats have taken place between the detached cavalry of the two ar mies, and these, although they lead to no result demonstrate that the old disposition prevails, and strongest inclination exists to pass the Winter in hostilities.

winter in hostilities.

The appeal to the German population on behalf of Schleswig Holstein, made by the delegates lately assembled at Hanoverappears to have been very productive. In a few days, 100,000 thalers have been collected at Bremen. Considerable sums for the maintenance of the war flow into the treasury of Kiel from all the German States. The central committee established here hopes to be able to send in a few days a sum of from eight. be able to send in a few days a sum of from eight to ten millions of Francs.

The significance of the following document induces us to give it entire. It is a dispatch from Radowitz, Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Regency of Schleswig Holstein. Its meaning

pondent of the Kolner Zeitung, "forget the bank-raptcy of 1811, and there is no reason why the same event should not take place in our time.—
The first cannon which Austria fires against Prussia is the signal for a break down of her mances; it is bankmarky and the cannot strong reason for believing that the displayments and the cannot strong reason for believing that the displayments and the cannot strong reason for believing that the displayments and the cannot strong reason for believing that the displayments and the content of the Kolner Zeitung, "forget the bank raptcy of 1811, and there is no reason why the powers will soon compel the Duchies to bring the war with Denmark to a close. It also furnishes another strong reason for believing that the displayments and the other German powers will soon compel the Duchies to bring the war with Denmark to a close. It also furnishes another strong reason for believing that the displayment is a seems to be that Prussia and the other German powers will soon compel the Duchies to bring the war with Denmark to a close. It also furnishes another strong reason for believing that the displayment is a seems to be that Prussia and the other German powers will soon compel the Duchies to bring the war with Denmark to a close. It also furnishes another strong reason for believing that the displayment is a seems to be that Prussia and the other German powers will soon compel the Duchies to bring the war with Denmark to a close. by the Governments not against each other, but against the People. Here is the dispatch. It is dated Berlin, Oct. 23:

The sincere and lively interest which his Marote sincere and lively interest which his wa-jesty's government necessarily take, and have uniformly taken, in the welfare of a federal pro-vince so near to them as Holstein, renders it their dity at the present moment, the gravity and important tendencies of which will not be denied by the regency, to address an earnest and friendly counsel to that body, with a view to press upon that points the considerations which record their notice the considerations which regard to to give the regency any explanations they may

The position which his Majesty's Government

The position which his Majesty's Government have assumed since the conclusion of the Treaty of the 2nd of July of this year, will not be misunderstood by the Regency.

Though his Majesty's Government deeply regret the renewal of bloodshed, and though they have never ceased to aim at the restoration of a right understanding and peaceful state of affairs, by all means in their power, they have been obliged to wait for the adoption of decisive measures by the Germanic Confederation, to which the power to take them was reserved by the Treaty of July 2, which, according to the Fourth Article has alone the right to ratify the Treaty.

This has now been done by almost all the mem-

This has now been done by almost all the mem-bers of the Confederation, so that the treaty may be considered as ratified by the Confedera-

The whole affair has thus been brought to a new and in fact a decisive point, and his Majes-ty's Government feel confident that the Regency will recognize the importance of this stance, and not conceal from itself the which it, as an institution, constituted in the name of the Confederation, owes to the authority now represented by the aggregate Governments.

This aggregate of the governments, or, in other confederation itself, has by the ratifi cation of the treaty of July 2, not only reestab-lished the peace with Denmark, but declared that the decision of the Holstein affair now rests with the confederation.

There can be no doubt that his majesty the

King of Denmark will fulfill the stipulations of the fourth article; and there is equally little doubt that the treaty having been ratified, the confideration will act in conformity to those stipulations, nd that for this purpose the confederation must and a competent organ.

Prussia, holding it to be the duty of every mem her of the confederation to cooperate in the ap-pointment of such an organ, has offered its assist-ance. To this end it has addressed both to Vienhas and Copenhagen the proposal to appoint a special Commission of all the German Governments, and awaits the answers of these Governments. But in whatever manner, or whatever form the treatment of this affair in conformity with the principles of the confederation may be brough about this is certain, that it must be decided by

about this is certain, that it must be decided by the confederation, and that the moment for deciding it is not far distant.

It is unquestionably the duty of all members of the confederation to submit to its decision, as soon as it is announced by a competent organ authorized by all the governments.

Respect for this decision, which may be expected immediately, and for the determination of all the members of the confederation in favor of peace. ought of itself be sufficient to enforce the avoid-ance of bloodshed, which becomes useless so soon as the decision of the whole affair is to be arrived at by other means than arms.

Since the confederation has undertaken the settlement of the controversy, the regency may rest
assured that every right appertaining to the confederation or any of its members, will be fully protected and cared for by an organ that represents
the aggregate of the Germanic confederation. The
regency will therefore see what a beavy responsibility it will draw upon itself by continuing the
war, when a fortunate or an unfortunate result of
an appeal to arms can contribute equally little to
the final decision of the controversy. His Majesty's government confidently trusts that the regency
will not relinquish its object of coming to a right
understanding with its sovereign, and will see
that the restoration of peace is a necessary prerequisite of such an understanding.

These considerations for the real interest of the
Duchies have induced his Majesty's government
to express the following desires to the regency:

1. That out of respect for the netual position Since the confederation has undertaken the set-

That out of respect for the actual position of affairs, and the ratification of the peace, it will

abstain from all aggressive operations.

2. That it will declare its readiness to agree to an armistice, under conditions to be hereafter sped in detail.

cified in detail.

His Majesty's Government, animated by a lively wish to put an end as soon as possible to those lamentable hostilities, hereby offers its mediation. Major General Von Hahn, is therefore authorised n the event of the regency being ready to accept f his offer—which his Majesty's Government annot doubt will be the case—to proceed imme-liately to the Danish headquarters, and make

distery to the Danish neadquarters, and mace overtures to the General in command there.

With a view to accelerate arrangements as much as possible, his Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen will be instructed to make a simultaneous application there for an armistice, and to ge the Danish Government to empower the emmander in-chief to conclude an armistice on quitable terms. (Signed) Von Radowitz.

THE POLITICS OF FRANCE.

In FRANCE there is one absorbing topic for all the newspapers : this is the trouble between Gen. Changarnier and the Government, growing out of the dismissal of Gen. Neumayer. The Paris cor respondent of the Daily News has the following in connection with this and kindred subjects, under date of Paris, Oct. 20

The Committee of Permanence held to-day an extraordinary sitting, which lasted from 12) to 3 o'clock. You may place implicit reliance in the account which I shall proceed to give you of this sitting, which is not drawn from hearsay or lithositting, which is not drawn from hearsay or lithographic prints of the evening, but from personal authorities worthy of the strictest reliance. The sitting was presided over by Leon Fancher. The debate was not at all noisy or agitated, but the members who were present took their tone from tien. Changarnier, who was observed to be exceedingly moderate and calm. The question was, or course, the decree displacing Gen. Neumayer from the command of the lat Division, and advancing that officer to a higher command.

General Changarnier proposed that the Minister of War should be called upon, in the sitting of the Permanent Committee to morrow, to explain the notives of this change. Was it a disgrace or a mark of disapprobation? If it was a reward, what had carned for the same General such distinguished promotion? He only knew of one exceptional circumstance which had occurred latterly in relation to General Neumayer and that was at the review of Satory. General Neumayer had refused on that occasion to be instrumental in encouraging the infantry under his command to cry "Vive l'Empereur!" Were they to seek in this circumstance the clue to the General's removal from Paris? It was for the purpose of civing explanastance the circ to the General's removal from Pa-ris! It was for the purpose of giving explana-tions on this subject that he moved that the com-mission should call upon the Minister of War to present himself at their sitting of to-morrow. This otion was nereed to unanimously.

As Gen. Changarpier appeared disposed to ac ept the promotion of Gen. Neumayer as a per-coal satisfaction, and to adopt for the present a one of much moderation, the other members, of whom there was a full attendance, considered the question at issue to be adjourned, and imiosition made for the extraordinary convoca of the Assembly was withdrawn. The ac journment of the question was considered more necessary as M. Dupin was absent, and it was thought right not to take any decided measure in the absence of so weighty an authority. I am now about to mention a matter which made a much greater sensation in the Commission than the affair of Gen. Neumayer.

This was a report of the commissioner of police which stated that at an advanced hour of las hight a secret meeting of the Society of the Dix-Decembre had been held, at which the most vioent resolutions had been proposed. It was stated but the walls of the room in which the meeting that the walls of the room in which the was held were covered with eagles and o perial emblems. A proposition of incredible vio-lence had been made, nothing more nor less than to get rid of the leaders of the majority. The

commission was a good deal agirated by this report, and it was resolved that M. Baroche should be called upon to present himself in the sitting of to-morrow, as well as General Schramm. M. Bache will be asked whether be is prepared to dissolve the Society of the Dix-Dec expected to excite more noise than the affair of Gen. Neumayer. The commission deemed it of sufficient importance to insert the report textuin its proces verbal. The sitting was, at e o clock, adjourned to half past 12 to morrow.

three o clock, adjourned to half past 12 to morrow.

The reason assigned by the confidential friends of the Elysée for the displacement of Gen. Neumayer is the following. You may remember that in my dispatch of yesterday I mentioned having observed that the posts at the Tuileries were with it the section of the confidence of the confi in the last few nights changed, being no longer confided to the National Guard, but to troops of the line. The day before yesterday, on relieving guard at the post of honor called de l'Echelle, when the head of the post, who belonged to the loth Legion, was about to give place, as he thought, to comrades in the same uniform, he to relieve guard, to whom in effect he ceded

the post.

This change could not be effected without an order from the staff of the first division, and engaged directly the responsibility of general Neumayer. The national guard of course made a gaged directly the responsibility of general Netumayer. The national gnard of course made a
great stir about the post of honor being withdrawn
from them; and a remonstrance upon their part,
addressed to the Elysee, presented the President
with a pretext for dismissing Gen. Neumayer,
colorable with the popular tone of defending the
honor of the national gnard. The lame side of
this allegation is that the organs of the Elysée
admit that the dismissal was decided upon before
the fall of Gen. d Hautpoul. It must therefore
have been quite foreign to a reason fetched from
an occurrence of two days back.

The decree in the Moniteur of this morning, is
the most decided step yet taken by Louis Napolcon to assert the independence of the Executive
power. It is true that Gen. Neumayer is compensated for the loss of his command of the first
military division under the orders of Gen. Chan
garnier by a much higher position as Commanderin Chief of the 14th and 15th military divisions,
which embrace the departments of Britanny and
Normandy, stretching from Tours to Nantes, and
from St. Brienc to Napoleon-Vendée. A command
of as a myth invertague assigned to an officer of

from St. Brienc to Napoleon-Vendée. A command of so much importance assigned to an officer of no military renown, and placing him on a level with Generals Castellane, d'Arbonville and Rostolan, the military magnates of France, might be deemed, under ordinary circumstances, a splendid Paris but the fact is, that Gen. Neumayer's or Paris; but the fact is, that Gen. Neumayer's personality disappears altogether from this question. It is a military arrangement of vital import to Gen. Changarnier, and made not only without consulting him, but in the teeth of his declared

poesition.
To establish such a precedent is for the Elysée To establish such a precedent is for the Elysco-worth any price. Ce n'est que le premier pas qui conte. It is like taking down the pediment of a portico before the colums one by one are removed. It no resistance follows, the next step of the Ely-sic will be the removal of General Perrot from the command of the national guard, which will be given to a more important military personage. The generals of the brigades of the army of Paris will go next; and thus the imposing military ediwill go next; and thus the imposing military edi-fice represented by General Changarnier, bit by bit, will be dismantled and abolished. But will the majority of the National Assembly tamely look on while their hero is being thus dismem-bered? The result of to day's extraordinary sitting of the Committee of Permanence will pr by throw some light on this important question.

Anxious to learn this result personally from some authentic source, I went to day to the Assembly. To my surprise, just at the moment when the sitting of the commission terminated, at three o clock, there were not a dozen members in the Salle des Conferences. While I stood in the Salle des Pas Perdus, looking idly at Horace Vernet's bright paintings on the ceiling, and at the nze Laocoon, in came Changarnier, walking with his lieutenant, Valazy, talking low, with nervous smiles and twitches. I attempted to read in his features the issue of the day; I could only see that he was in a state of great excitement, but it was impossible to divine whether mortifieation or triumph were appermost in his agitated features.

features.

Next came the grave Molé, with Montebello,
Heckeren, and Casimir Perrier. When they had
passed over the stage, Leon Faucher and Daru passed over the stage, Leon Faucher and Daru iollowed. All were full of mystery, and looked armed at all points with their oaths of secrecy, delying interrogation. As for the twelve members in the Salles des Conferences, they knew no more about what the commission had decided than the man in the moon. Not a whisper of surmise circulated. All that I could learn was the result which I have mentioned above.

Accounts from Lille that may be depended on Accounts from Life that may be depended on state that there appears every probability of the Socialists succeeding in their plan of abstaining from the election. If such be the case, it is to be feared that General Lahitte will not obtain the number of votes (one fourth of the registered electors) required by the law. Lille being in a state of greater commercial prosperity than it has been for years ought, however, to appreciate the value of tranquillity. M. Garnier Pages has been agitat-ing in that part of the country, and it is said the plan of abstaining from the election was organized by him and Dupont de l'Eure, whose letter on the subject appeared some days ago.

The Milan Gazette of the 25th ult. announces the arrival of Cardinal Wiseman at Bologna on the man the god. e arrival of Cardinal wiseful and booking of each. "The Cardinal," it says, "immediately occeded to the Villa Legatizia of St. Michael Bosco. During his journey through Tuscany was everywhere received with the greatest stinction." The Croce di Savoia of the 26th distinction. The Croce di Savoia of the 26th oilt quotes a letter from Rome, stating that Cardinal Antonelli would ere long resign his post and be replaced by Cardinal Fornari, "who," it says, "is perhaps less Austrian, or, in other words, less

ORIENTAL DOINGS.

From INDIA there are advices to Oct. 3, from Bombay, and Calcutta from Sept. 21. The following is all that has interest for our reader

The English visitors to Cushmere are now very numerous, and are all treated by Gholab Singh and his officials with the most sedulous attention possible, but their accounts of his government of the province are unfavorable to the last degree. They speak of its monstrous tyranny and oppres-sion of the inhabitants, high and low being re-duced to the condition of slaves, and state that the beir of his dominions rivals Gholab Singh imself in avarice and rapacity.

The Maharajah has ordered specimens of every into of Cashmerian product to be got ready without delay for the Industrial Exhibition of 1851. The shawls intended for the purpose are decribed as remarkably splendid. The heir to be throne, Rajah Runheer Singh, having heard of the distinguished "success" at London of the aul Envoy, is anxious to visit England him-but the prospect of a disputed succession in event of his father's death will probably keep oim at home.

The Court-Martial on the officers concerned in

The Court Martial on the others conference in the Banda duel has terminated, and all four (the seconds, Ensigns White and Smith, as well as the principals, Lieutenant Litchford and Ensign Hux-ham) have been cashiered. The last only has been parloned by Sir Charles Napier, in consider, ation of his not having been the aggressor, and being already punished by a dangerous wound. The sentence of the court martial is generally ap-proved and appears to have been righly merited. proved, and appears to have been richly merited. Its result will be the extinction of duelling in the

ndish army.

The alleged frauds in the Bengal Commissariat have lately occupied a large space in the Indian Jotee pershaud, has forfeited his recognizance to appear before the Sudder Court at Agra, removed mself to Calcutta, and there filed a plaint in the preme Court against the East India Company, who he alleges owe him, including interest, near by a million and a half on account of supplies furished to the army in Affghanistan, to the of the Sutley, and to the army of the Punjab.

The Mauritius papers report that the Industrie had brought intelligence from Bourbon of the opening of the ports of Madagascar, and that on English and four French vessels had left for Madngascar immediately after the arrival of the new

The Sydney papers report the commencement of the first Australian railway. It is exter ed from Sydney to the interior. The contract or the construction of the Calcutta experimental line has been taken by Messrs. Elmslie & Co. of London, whose tender was the lowest. The tenders for the Bombay and Tanna line (about 20 nulles in length) were sent in yesterday, and will be dispatched to the London Board of Directors

The estimated amount of compensation for the land and buildings required (which under the Company's agreement with the Court of Directors is to be furnished by the Indian Government) is £50,000; of this sum all but £6,500 is on account of the last two miles of the line traversing the native town of Bombay, and it is considered doubtful whether the Court of Directors will consider the advantage of a city terminus over a suburban one commensurate with the increased expenditure to Government attendant on the purchase of town property for the former.

PHILADELPHIA.

Tue Explosion of the Steamer Telegraph Corespondence of the New-York Tribune.

In the case of the recent fatal explosion on board of the steamer "Telegraph," the Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict last evening. The cause of the explosion is attributed to the bad condiof the explosion is attributed to the bad condi-tion of the steam chimney, and the jury censure the Company's superintendent of machinery, for not condemning that portion of the boiler, when some two or three weeks previous to the acci-dent he examined it.

dent he examined it.

About 5 o'clock this morning, Joseph J. Moore's clothing store, 254 Market st. was discovered to be on fire, which destroyed the greater portion of the stock and fixtures. Last evening, Charles Rose, ship-carpenter, residing in Southwark, leaped from the third story of his house, while laboring under a fit of delirinm. He is so badly injured that his recovery is considered doubtful. At the time of the occurrence he was suffering from fever contracted in California, from which Statz he has just returned. State he has just returned.

From the Pinins.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 6.

The steamer Anna arrived at this port last night from the Missouri river. Several officers of the army had arrived at Fort Leavenworth from Fort Laranie and Fort Kearney. Of the number from Fort Laranie, were Col. Hoffman, 6th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Loomis, 6th Inf.; Maj. Carlton, 1st. Dragoons, Maj. Thompson, 1st. do; Capt. Wharton, 6th Inf.; Capt. Dyer, Judge Advocate; Capt. Ketchum, 6th Inf.; Capt. Van Vleit, Qu. M. Dept.; and Cantain Duncan, of the Rifles, after reaching

oth Int.; Capt. Van Vleit, Qu. M. Dept.; and Captain Duncan, of the Rifles, after reaching Fort Kearny, returned to Fort Laramie.

Among the passengers in the Anna from Fort Leavenworth were Lieut. Col. Loomis, 6th Inf.; Lt. Tubbs, 6th Inf.; ca roule to join his company at the new post on Des Moines; Lt. Ogle, 1st. Drag., en roule to join his company in California; Lt, Washington, en roule to join headquarters of his regiment at Fort Gibson.

It is expected that Col. Hoffman will take command of the new post at the crossing of the Arkansas; Captain Wharton will continue in command Fort Kearny; Capt. Ketchum will command Fort Laramie; and Maj. Thompson will command Fort Scott.

command Fort Scott.

The parties from Fort Laramie, left on the 4th

The parties from Fort Laramie, left on the 4th October, and those from Fort Kearny on the 9th same month, at which time all were well.

It is stated that between Forts Laramie and Kearny the buffalo were innumerable; the road was in excellent order; the weather mild and fine for the season. On the route from Fort Kearny, they found an abundance of game of all kinds. The Indians say they never had seen such quantities of buffalo before.

The pass between Fort Kearny and Leavenworth had been nearly all burnt off, except near the water courses and wet places, where small patches were found upon which to subsist the animals.

animals.

The experiment of raising corn, potatoes and vegetables, at Fort Laramie and Kearny, had been entirely successful; and one man at the latter Fort had raised twelve hundred bushels of

potatoes.

About three hundred warriors of the Pawnee tribe of Indians were out upon an expedition against the Sioux, and another party of the same tribe had gone to the mountains to make war tribe had gone to the mountains to make war upon the Arapahoes.

News from Santa Fe-The Malls-Pacific

News from Santa Fe-The Malls-Pacific Rallroad.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Republican.

INDEFENDENCE, Friday, Nov. 1, 1850.

On Wednesday afternoon, Samuel Wethered of Baltimore, Newton Williams of Boonville, and Burnet of Mansas, reached here from Santa Fe. They left about the 14th of last month, and consequently bring no later intelligence than you are already in possession of, respecting business matters, &c. in Santa Fé. On their way in, it matters, &c. in Santa Fe. On their way in, it seems a plan was laid to rob them of their means, which was happily prevented in good time. A young man by the name of Fox, in connection with some others, had arranged it that they were to travel in Mr. Wethered's company, and while out on the prairies, were at some ungarded moment to give the alarm of Indians, murder Messrs. Wethered, Williams, Brevort and his Accounts from Lille that may be depended on state that there appears every probability of the Socialists succeeding in their plan of abstaining from the election. If such be the case, it is to be feared that General Labitte will not obtain the number of votes (one-fourthof the registered electors) required by the law. Lille being in a state of greater commercial prosperity than it has been for years ought, however, to appreciate the value of tranquillity. M. Garnier Pages has been agitating in that part of the country, and it is said the plan of abstaining from the election was organized by him and Dupont de I Eure, whose letter on the subject appeared some days ago.

NO NEWS FROM ITALY.

From ITALY and the other Countries, there is little worthy of mention.

The Milan Gazette of the 25th ult. announces

of money.

The Santa Fé mail, carried out by Waldo & Co. and the Salt Lake mail taken by Brown, Woodson & Co. started at their regular hours. I do not know whether they have asked it or not, but the Department at Washington ought to allow the contractors for the mail to Salt Lake a number of days more, in which to make their trips, otherwise it will be impossible, on account of the road, to come up to the time.

Fronsides, the prisoner brought in from Council Grove for killing, as it was supposed, Mr. Grey, was released by the Examining Court, there not being sufficient testimony to retain him in custody.

ne sufficient testimony to retain him in costody

The vote of the County was largely in favor of appropriating \$100,000 for the Pacific Railway, if it enters their County. There is general good health in all the neighborhood. Yours, &c.

Canada Items.

Canada Items.

James Webb, tried and convicted at Kingston, Canada, of the marder of William Brennan, and sentenced to be executed on the 10th of December, has confessed his guit. His only motive was to secure the possession of a note for £4 10s., which Brennan held against him.

The Toronto Colonist says, the farmers are bringing in wheat in large quantities. Some of the dealers have been buying upward of one thousand bushels daily. The brig W. D. Eberts returned from the Welland Canal a few days ago, having there discharged a load of twelve thousand bushels. She now lays at one of the wharfs, about ready to sail for Buffalo with fourteen thousand bushels on board. One of the largest loads with which a ship was ever freighted from that port.

ort.
The first Temperance row we ever heard of occurred at St. Hysemithe, Lower Canada, on Monday ight. The particulars are given as follows by the fontreal Pilot:—The Rev. Mr. Chiniquy had been pending several days in that village, and had adessed the people repeatedly on the subject of inperance. Unfortunately, his exhortations pro-ced the effects of a disastrous kind. The indignation against intemperance was raised to such a pitch, that a mob collected on Monday evening, proceeded to a building occupied as a brewery and distillery, and owned by Mr. Philtips, of Laprarie, and entirely demolished it, smashing everything they could fay their hands on. Similar outrages were committed at a neigh-loring tayern, and further mischief was threatened. The local magnistrates met, in order to take steps for the apprehension and punishment of the rioters, but they were warned that if they pro-peeded their own houses would next be visited in ike manner.

Cot. R. M. Johnson.—A correspondent of the Louisville Journal writes from Frankfort that Col. R. M. Johnson is laboring under an attack of dementia, which renders him totally units for business. It is painful to see him on the floor attempting to discharge the duties of a member.—He is incapable of properly exercising his physical or mental powers. The veteran form that has filled so many important posts in civil life and borne itself so gallantly upon the battle field seems to totter, and the mind which viviled it to flicker and wane in a dim, uncertain We are sorry to record these facts for we like the man and hope he may live and revive to be a living witness of the groundlessness of these